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treaties have been studied from original sources and in some cases, where particularly important, the word or phrase in the original has been inserted, so as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the translation or interpretation. Professor von Bar, pro-rector and professor of International Law at the University of Göttingen, and Herr Justizrath Ritter, of the legal department of the German Army, have reviewed the work and given it their unqualified approval.

Mr. Tingle discusses United States citizenship and how it is acquired and then proceeds to Germany's recognition of this status, her claims upon former subjects in regard to military duty, and the liability of a German-American who returns to his native country after having broken one of the numerous

military laws.

Not only does the author deal with the legal side of the question, but he gives practical advice to one who is accused of alleged offences against military law, and tells in a few words the mode of procedure to be used by a consul in dealing with such a case.

In conclusion, Mr. Tingle devotes a chapter to show the necessity for returning German-Americans to be careful as to general behavior. His residence in the United States has, as a rule, made him forget that the atmosphere of Germany is not as liberal as that of the United States, and that expressions of opinion in regard to the government and customs will cause at times disagreeable consequences,

The book on account of its very simplicity should be a great aid to all American consuls in Germany and to German-Americans who are about to return to Germany.

F P T

F. B. T.

Time and Notice in Pennsylvania Practice, wherein Acts are Required to be Done in Law; Their Limitations and the Rules of Exposition, Embracing Actions and Procedure. By Willis Reed Bierly, of the Lycoming County Bar. Pp. viii+478. Philadelphia, Pa.: Rees, Welsh & Co. 1904.

Because of the many changes in our laws since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874 the details of Pennsylvania practice have become too numerous to be adequately codified in any general treatise. A demand is now felt for special handbooks which will exhaustively treat the different elements of practice. The author has selected two such elements—Time and Notice—and has furnished the practitioner with one of these handbooks. The volume is divided into two parts. Part

one occupies about fifty pages and states the rules of procedure with respect to time and notice which apply generally to all actions in the Pennsylvania courts. The second part consists of the rules of practice which apply to actions on special subjects. These subjects are classified under one hundred and thirty-seven titles arranged in their alphabetical order. The titles are arbitrarily grouped for ease of reference under thirty chapters. Each title is in turn subdivided into numbered paragraphs. One rule of practice is stated in each paragraph, together with references to the Federal or the State Constitution, the Federal decisions, or the Pamphlet Laws. The subject-matter of each paragraph is stated in a black-letter marginal heading. Cross-references are inserted where necessary. The table of contents sets forth in their order the list of titles. An index of 120 pages refers to the subjects and titles in detail by page and paragraph. The whole makes a valuable handbook on "Time and Notice in Pennsylvania Practice."

A. S. F.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. By C. STUART PATTERSON. Second edition. With Notes and References to Additional Authorities by ROBERT P. REEDER. Pp. xli.+347. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1904.

In the present work, the first edition of which appeared sixteen years ago, there is evident the purpose to define and limit the powers of the Federal Government in relation to those of the states, and the powers of the states as against the United States. Since the original publication more cases have appeared than at any prior similar period, and the questions discussed and determined have been and are of the utmost importance.

There is little attempt to deduct far-reaching principles, but there are illuminating digests of the cases, from which the reader must ascertain by personal thought the true domain of the sovereign powers concerned.

There are some points to be commended: the exhaustive character of the notes; the lucid analysis of many leading cases; the excellent arrangements preserved from the first edition; the fine treatment of the subjects of taxation and of interstate commerce.

It will be a valuable and always useful adjunct to every lawyers' library for any one or all of several reasons: as a clear review of the state and Federal powers; as an index to the multitudinous cases; as an analytical summary of rela-